THURSDAY, February, 14. } The New-Haven Gazette, { VOLUME III. Number 6. }

AND THE CONNECTICUT MAGAZINE, FOR 1788.

When the LAWS give a full Scope to the People for the Expreſſion of their Sentiments, thoſe who govern cannot conceal from themſelves the diſagreeable Truths which reſound from all Sides. They are obliged to put up even with Ridicule; and the coarſeſt Jeſts are not always thoſe which give them the leaſt Uneaſineſs. Like the Lion in the Fable, they muſt bear the Blows of thoſe they deſpiſe the moſt; and they are, at length, ſtopped ſhort in their Career, and compelled to give up thoſe unjuſt Purſuits which they find to draw upon them, inſtead of that Admiration which is the propoſed End and Reward of their Labours, nothing but Mortification and Diſguſt.

DE LOLME, on the Britiſh Conſtitution.

NEW-HAVEN: Publiſhed by J. MEIGS,——Price Nine Shillings per Annum.

NUMBER of INHABITANTS in the ſeveral States,

according to the moſt accurate Accounts which could be obtained by the FEDERAL CONVENTION, in May 1787.

STATES.	INHABITANTS.			Delegates in CONGRESS.
New-Hampſhire,	102,000			3
Maſſachuſetts,	360,000			8
Rhode Iſland,	58,000			1
Connecticut,	202,000			5
New-York,	238,000			6
New-Jerſey,	138,000			4
Pennſylvania,	360,000			8
Delaware,	37,000			1
			NEGROES.	
Maryland,	218,000	Including 3-5ths of	80,000	6
Virginia,	420,000	including do.	280,000	10
North-Carolina,	200,000		60,000	5
South-Carolina,	150,000		80,000	5
Georgia,	90,000		20,000	3
	2,573,000		520,000	65
Add 2-5ths of 520,000 Negroes	208,000			
TOTAL,	2,781,000			

Of the CONVENTIONS which have ratified the Federal CONSTITUTION, That of

Maſſachuſetts contained	355	Members.	168 Nays.
Pennſylvania	69		23
Delaware	22		
New-Jerſey	39		
Connecticut	168		40
Georgia	33		
	686		231

From hence it appears that nearly Two-Thirds of Six States, which contain 1,187,000 taxable and repreſentible Inhabitants, have adopted the Federal Conſtitution.

From SMITH's WEALTH of NATIONS.

CHINA has been long one of the richeſt, that is one of the moſt fertile, beſt cultivated, moſt induſtrious, and moſt populous countries in the world. It ſeems however to have been long ſtationary. Marco Polo, who viſited it more than five hundred years ago, deſcribes its cultivation, induſtry and populouſneſs, almoſt in the ſame terms in which they are deſcribed by travellers in the preſent times. It had perhaps even long before his time, acquired that full complement of riches, which the nature of its laws and inſtitutions permits it to acquire. The accounts of all travellers, inconſiſtent in many other reſpects, agree in the low wages of labour, and in the difficulty that a labourer finds in bringing up a family in China. If by digging the ground a whole day he can get what will purchaſe a ſmall quantity of rice in the evening, he is contented. The condition of artificers is, if poſſible, ſtill worſe. Inſtead of waiting indolently in their work-houſes for the calls of their cuſtomers, as in Europe, they are continually running about the ſtreets with the tools of their reſpective trades, offering their ſervice and as it were begging employment. The poverty of the lower ranks of people in China far ſurpaſſes that of the moſt beggarly nations of Europe. In the neighbourhood of Canton many hundred, it is commonly ſaid, many thouſand families have no habitation on the land, but live conſtantly in little fiſhing boats upon the rivers and canals. The ſubſiſtence which they find there is ſo ſcanty that they are eager to fiſh up the naſtieſt garbage thrown overboard from any European ſhip. Any carrion, the carcaſe of a dead dog or cat for example, though half putrid and ſtinking, is as welcome to them as the moſt wholeſome food to the people of other countries. Marriage is encouraged in China, not by the profitableneſs of children, but by the liberty of deſtroying them. In all great towns ſeveral are every night expoſed in the ſtreets, or drowned like puppies and kittens in the water. The performance of this horrid office is even ſaid to be the avowed buſineſs by which ſome people earn their ſubſiſtence.

China, however, though it may perhaps ſtand ſtill, does not ſeem to go backwards. Its towns are no where deſerted by their inhabitants. The lands which had once been cultivated are no where neglected. The ſame or very nearly the ſame annual labour muſt therefore continue to be performed, and the funds deſtined for maintaining it muſt not, conſequently, be ſenſibly diminiſhed. The loweſt claſs of labourers, therefore, notwithſtanding their ſcanty ſubſiſtence, muſt ſome way or another make ſhift to continue their race ſo far as to keep up their uſual numbers.

THE following is a copy of a ſign in the North of England, communicated by an American gentleman lately returned from that country:

"hur lius on ho Qrs a gus"

The gentleman not being able to decipher it, on enquiry received the following anſwer:

"here lives one who cures agues."

Boston, February 4.

A copy of AMENDMENTS submitted to the Convention, by his Excellency the Governor, who, on Wednesday last, after a long and painful indisposition, took the chair, as President of that Hon. Body, now sitting in this town, and on Thursday in the forenoon publicly communicated his intention of making a proposition in the afternoon on the important subject before them. The house was uncommonly crouded in consequence, and the most profound silence was observed while his Excellency was delivering his short and elegant speech to introduce this important matter—the feeble health of his Excellency, the ardent expectation of persons of every description, and the uncertainty prevailng as to the nature of the proposition to be made, conspirred to render the scene as interesting and affecting as possible. The following is the proposition submitted.

COMMONWEALTH of MASSACHUSETTS.

In CONVENTION of the DELEGATES of the PEOPLE of the COMMONWEALTH of MASSACHUSETTS, 1788.

THE Convention having impartially discussed, and fully considered the Constitution of the United States of America, reported to Congress by the Convention of delegates from the United States of America, and submitted to us by a resolution of the General Court of the said Commonwealth, passed the twentyfifth day of October last past; and acknowledging with grateful hearts the goodness of the supreme Ruler of the universe, in affording the people of the United States, in the course of his providence, an opportunity deliberately and peaceably, without fraud or surprize, of entering into an explicit and solemn compact with each other, by assenting to, and ratifying a new Constitution, in order to form a more perfect union, establish justice, insure domestic tranquility, provide for the common defence, promote the general welfare, and secure the blessings of liberty to themselves and posterity; do in the name and in behalf of the Commonwealah of Massachusetts, assent to and ratify the said Constitution of the United States of America.

And as it is the opinion of this Convention that certain amendments and alterations in the said Constitution, would remove the fears and quiet the apprehensions of many of the good people of this Commonwealth, and more especially guard against an undue administration of the federal government; the Convention do therefore recommend that the following alterations and provisions be introduced into the said Constitution:

FIRST, That it be explicitly declared, that all powers not expressly delegated to Congress, are reserved to the several states, to be by them exercised.

SECONDLY, That there shall be one representative to every thirty thousand persons, until the whole number of representatives amount to

THIRDLY, That Congress do not exercise the power vested in them by 4th sect. of 1st art. but in cases where a state shall neglect or refuse to make adequate provision for an equal representation of the people, agreeably to this Constitution.

FOURTHLY, That Congress do not lay direct taxes but when monies arising from the impost and excise are insufficient for the public exigencies.

FIFTHLY, That Congress erect no company of merchants, with exclusive advantages of commerce.

SIXTHLY, That no person shall be tried for any crime by which he may incur an infamous punishment, or loss of life, until he be first indicted by a grand jury, except in such cases as may arise under the government and regulation of land and naval forces.

SEVENTHLY, The Supreme Judicial Federal Court shall have no jurisdiction of causes between citizens of different states, unless the matter in dispute be of the value of dollars at least.

EIGHTHLY, In civil actions, between citizens of different states, every issue of fact arising from actions at common law, may be tried by a jury, if the parties, or either of them request it.

NINTHLY, That the words "without the consent of Congress," in the last paragraph in the ninth section, of the first article, be strucken out.

AND the Convention do, in the name and in behalf of the people of this Commonwealth, enjoin it upon their representatives in Congress, at all times, until the alterations and provisions aforesaid have been considered, agreeably to the 5th article of the said Constitution, to exert all their influence, and use all reasonable and legal methods to obtain a ratification of the above alterations and provisions, and in such manner as is provided in the said article.

And that the United States in Congress assembled may have due notice of the ratification of the said Constitution by this Convention.

It is RESOLVED, That the assent and ratification aforesaid, be engrossed on parchment, together with the recommendation and injunction aforesaid, and with this resolution, and that his Excellency JOHN HANCOCK, Esquire, President and the Hon. WILLIAM CUSHING, Esquire, Vice-President of this Convention, transmit the same, conversigned by the Secretary of the Convention, under their hands and seals to the United States in Congress assembled.

February 7. With the highest satisfaction we announce to the public, that the Convention of this Commonwealth yesterday afternoon, at five o'clock, ASSENTED TO, and RATIFIED the CONSTITUTION, proposed by the late Federal Convention. On this pleasing event, we beg leave to congratulate the public, and to express our sincere wishes, that the joy, which it has diffused through all ranks of citizens, may be an auspicious omen of the superior advantages which will undoubtedly result from the establishment of such a Federal Government, as this Constitution provides.

The YEAS and NAYS on the question of Ratification, being taken, agreeable to the order of the day, were as follows, viz. Yeas, 187, Nays, 168, Majority, 19.

The open, manly and honorable conduct of the gentlemen who composed the minority, in the great question yesterday taken in the Hon. Convention, was very different from the turbulent oppofers of the Constitution in Pennsylvania, who, not content with their declamatory and odious protests against its adoption, are now endeavouring to involve their country in all the horrors of a civil war, by exciting tumult and insurrection. On the vote of ratification being declared.

Hon. Mr. White, rose and said, that notwithstanding he had opposed the adoption of the Constitution, upon the idea that it would endanger the liberties of his country, yet, as a majority had seen fit to adopt it, he should use his utmost exertions to induce his constituents to live in peace under, and chearfully submit to it.

He was followed by Mr. Wedgery, who said that he should return to his constituents, and inform them, that he had opposed the adoption of this Constitution—but that he had been overruled, and that it had been carried by a majority of wise and understanding men:—that he should endeavour to sow the seeds of union and peace among the people he represented—and that he hoped, and believed, that no person would wish for, or suggest the measure of a PROTEST; for, said he, we must consider that this body is as full a representation of the people, as can be conceived. After expressing his thanks for the civility which the inhabitants of this town have shewn to the Convention and declaring, as his opinion, that they had not in the least influenced the decision—he concluded by saying, that he should support as much as in him lay, the Constitution, and that he believed, as this State had adopted it, that not only 9, but the whole 13 would come into the measure.

Gen. *Whitney* said, that though he had been opposed to the Constitution, he should support it as much as though he had voted for it.

Mr. *Cooley (Amherst)* said, that he endeavoured to govern himself by the principles of reason—that he was directed to vote against the Constitution, and that in so doing he had not only complied with his directions; but had acted according to the dictates of his own conscience; but that as it had been agreed to by a majority, he should endeavour to convince his constituents of the propriety of its adoption.

Dr. *Taylor*, also said, he had uniformly opposed the Constitution, that he found himself fairly beat, and expressed his determination to go home,

endeavour to infuse a ſpirit of harmony and love among the people.

Other Gentlemen expreſſed an inclination to ſpeak, but it growing late, the Covention adjourned to this morning ten o'clock.

Let this be told to the honour of Maſſachuſetts; to the reputation of her citizens, as men willing to acquieſce in that grand Republican principle, of ſubmitting to the decision of a majority.

Feb. 9. The citizens of Boſton have ever ſhewn themſelves advocates for freedom, therefore when a motion had obtained, one of the greateſt objects of which is to ſecure the bleſſings of liberty to themſelves and their poſterity, they could not reſiſt the ſtrong impulſe they muſt have had, publicly to teſtify their gratitude for the pleaſing event. Nor have they. On the deciſion being declared the bells in the ſeveral public buildings communicated the intelligence to every part of the town. The diſcharge of cannon and other demonſtrations of joy took place on Wedneſday and Thurſday, but it was left to yeſterday to produce an exhibition never equalled in America, and exceeding any thing of the kind Europe can boaſt.

The Committee of Tradeſmen met on Thurſday, and by public advertiſements requeſted the attendance of the mechanics and artizans of every deſcription, in town, at Faneuil hall, at 9 o'clock yeſterday, in order to form and proceed in Grand Proceſſion therefrom, to teſtify their approbation of the ratification of the federal conſtitution by the convention of this commonwealth, and deputed their chairman to requeſt Their Brethren, the Huſhandmen of the adjacent towns to join them, who, tho' the notice was very ſhort, accordingly appeared in town, at 9 o'clock, when the ſeveral trades being met, at 11 o'clock in real GRAND PROCESSION the whole moved from the hall, and the following was the

Order of the Proceſſion.

Sixteen *Foreſters* with axes and ſcythes. Muſick.

A *Plough* drawn by 4 horſes & two yoke of oxen, with a perſon holding it and others clearing away the obſtructions

[Sons of Freedom, *generate* the Plough]

Three Sowers with Baſkets ſhewing grain and ſmoaking their pipes.

A Bruſh Harrow drawn by a horſe.

A large roller drawn by a horſe and a pair of oxen. Four reapers with ſickles &c.

Four Mowers with ſcythes followed by 18 haymakers, with rakes, pitchforks &c.

8 Huſbandmen with hoes, ſpades and other farming utenſils.

A Cart, drawn by a yoke of oxen, with flax-dreſſers at work, and in working dreſſes.

A yoke of fat cattle with killers, properly equipped.

A cart loaded with beef followed by 2 maſter butchers in clean frocks.

(The above were our worthy brethren of Roxbury)

Blackſmiths, Preceded by Mr. Baker, to the number of 73, carrying the implements of their craft, decorated with ribbons, &c

Shipwrights, preceded by Deacon Sharp, to the number of 43 with tools, decorated, &c.

Rope Makers, Preceded by Mr. W. M'Neil, to the number of 75, their waiſts encircled with hemp, with a cable ſled drawn by workmen, decorated with colours and attended by martial muſic.

Maſt Makers. Preceded by Mr S. Harris, to the number of 30, with tools decorated &c.

Sail Makers, Preceded by Deacon Barret, to the number of 30, with tools.

Ship Joiners, Preceded by Mr. Uran, to the number of 34, with their tools, decorated.

Block Makers Preceded by Mr. Balſh, to the number of 30, with tools, &c.

Mathematical Inſtrument Makers, To the number of 6, with inſtruments, &c.

Coopers, Preceded by Mr. Avers, to the number of 23, with tools, decorated, &c.

Boat Builders, Preceded by Mr. Hichborn to the number of 20, with tools, &c.

Painters, To the number of 20, with Pallets, &c. decorated.

Carvers, Preceded by Mr. Skillings, with tools, &c. decorated to the number of 12.

Riggers, To the number of 18 with tools &c.

Glaziers and Plumbers, Preceded by Capt. Brailsford, to the number of 16 with diamonds.

Bakers headed by Mr. White, to the number of forty, with their tools &c.

Tanners & Curriers, Preceded by Mr. Baſs, to the number of 28, with tools &c.

Shoemakers Preceded by Mr. Bangs, to the number of 50, with tools &c decorated.

Taylors to the number of 56, with their tools, meaſures, &c.

Hatters, Preceded by Major Seward, to the number of 26, with their bows, furs, &c.

Tallow-Chandlers, to the number of 8, with a miniature preſs, moulds, &c.

Mr. VOSE, on Horſeback.

THE SHIP

Fæderal Conſtitution,

On runners, drawn by 13 horſes.

John Foſter Williams Eſq.

Commander:

Lt. Weeks,
Lt. Adams,
Mr. la Moine, Maſter.
Mr. Sigourney Purſer.

Manned by 13 Seamen, & Mariners.

With full colours flying, followed by Captains of Veſſels—85 Seamen, dreſſed in Ribbons, and ONE HUNDRED and FIFTY of the principal merchants in town.

Ship Builders, to the number of 21 with a work yard drawn by 13 horſes, in which were 7 or 8 veſſels, on the ſtocks, with the men at work.

Carpenters, Preceded by Mr. Crafts. to the number of 136, with tools of every ſort decorated.

Maſons, Preceded by Mr. Bell, to the number of 60, with trowels &c. as at work.

Cabinet and Coach Makers, Wheelwrights &c. to the number of thirty with the inſignia of their craft.

Printers Preceded by Mr. B. Edes to the number of 15, with a ſtand drawn on a ſled and Compoſitors at work.

Saddlers, to the number of 12, with tools decorated.

Goldſmiths To the number of 15, with hammers.

Leather Dreſſers, to the number of 24, dreſſed in skins, with ſkins and working tools, Preceded by Major Dawes on horſeback.

Card Makers to the number of 14, with wire &c.

The COMMITTEE of TRADESMEN in a ſleigh, drawn by 4 horſes.

The REPUBLICAN VOLUNTEERS, commanded by Capt. Cray, cloſed the proceſſion.

In this order the whole proceeded by the houſes of the ſeveral gentlemen who repreſented this town in convention, and teſtified their approbation of their conduct by 3 huzzas from the whole line, and ſalutes from the ſhip and the volunteer company. About 4 o'clock the proceſſion arrived at the hall, where refreſhment was liberally provided, at which as many as could find admittance partook. But tho the hall will hold Fifteen Hundred men, not above one third of the proceſſion could get in. We were happy however that our country friends were accommodated to their wiſhes.

It is with great ſatisfaction we announce to the publick the RATIFICATION of the New Conſtitution by the ſtate of NORTH CAROLINA.—The intelligence of this happy event was received by Capt. Kent, who arrived on Sunday laſt in ten days from Edenton, in that ſtate. Capt. Kent ſays, that the ratification was unanimouſly agreed to on the 25th of Jan,—TWO only diſſenting.——This is the SEVENTH pillar.

SALEM, February 5.

Sunday a veſſel arrived here from South Carolina, by which we have been favored with ſeveral Charleſton papers. The following extracts therefrom ſhew the favourable opinion entertained of the New Conſtitution by the legiſlature of that ſtate:

CHARLESTON, Jan. 14. Laſt Friday, in the Houſe of Repreſentatives, Mr. E. Rutledge, as chairman of a committee appointed to conſider the Governor's meſſage, reported, that they had deliberated upon the New Federal Conſtitution, and were unanimouſly of opinion to recommend that the houſe ſhould come into a reſolution for calling a convention of the people to conſider the new Federal Conſtitution."

"Commodore Gillon moved that the thanks of this houſe be given to their delegates in the Federal Convention, for their attention and care to the intereſts of their country, Agreed to unanimouſly."

"On motion ordered that 600 copies of the new conſtitution be printed for information."

"January 17. Yeſterday the houſe of repreſentatives, in a committee of the whole, debated on the Federal conſtitution till 4 o'clock. Mr. Lowndes ſtood ALONE in diſapprobation of it."

"Monday laſt in the houſe of Senate, reſolved unanimouſly that the thanks of this houſe be given to the delegates of this ſtate in the convention holden laſt year in the city of Philadelphia, for their faithful diſcharge of the duties of their appointment."

"Tueſday laſt in the Senate the committee appointed to conſider his excellency's meſſage and the papers accompanying it, reported that writs ſhould be iſſued for holding elections on the 22d and 23d days of February, for delegates to meet in convention the 3d of March in Charleſton, to conſider the propoſed Federal Conſtitution."

AUGUSTA, Jan. 5.

We have the pleaſure to announce, that on Wedneſday laſt the Convention of this State unanimouſly ratified the Federal Conſtitution in the words following, viz.

STATE OF GEORGIA.
IN CONVENTION.
WEDNESDAY, January 2, 1788.

WE, the Delegates of the people of the State of Georgia, in Convention met, having taken into our ſerious conſideration the Federal Conſtitution, agreed upon and propoſed by the Deputies of the United States in General Convention, held in the city of Philidelphia, on the 17th day of

September, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and eighty-seven, Have assented to, ratified and adopted, and by these presents do, in virtue of the powers and authority to us given by the people of the said State for that purpose, for, and in behalf of ourselves and our constituents, fully and entirely assent to, ratify and adopt the said Constitution, which is hereunto annexed under the great seal of the said State.

DONE, in Convention, at Augusta, in the said State, on the second day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and eighty-eight, and of the Independence of the United States the twelfth.

CHARLESTON, January 25.

On Sunday last went passenger in the Olive-Branch, Capt. Herculas Angus, bound to London, Mr. John Fraser, a gentleman who has been in this State for eighteen months collecting the vegetable tribes of the country; by his indefatigable perseverance, and unequalled industry (even in the sickly months) his botanic collection, though confined to his researches in this state, exceeds, by some hundreds of plants, the number formerly described to belong to the continent of North America, The collection he has carried with him, consists of several new genera, and a great variety of new species, which may be considered as a proof, that the vegetable world is but faintly explored; and the specimens in his possession, which are so masterly preserved, will be an evidence in support of his superior merit in this line, and no doubt will recommend him particularly to the attention of men of science, as certain as it will raise him above the prejudice of illiberal criticism.

Tuesday arrived, after a tedious passage, the brig Ann, Capt. Glasgow, from Larne, with near two hundred passengers, all in good health, and most of them very valuable people, especially in a country whose riches depend on its population. They speak much of the great desire of the people of Antrim to come to this place, and of the humane and generous behaviour of their Captain towards them on the passage.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 5.

The Legislature of the State of South-Carolina, have appointed the 3d of March next for the meeting of their Convention, to decide on the new Federal Constitution.

A London paper of November 18, has the following paragraphs:

"Yesterday some dispatches were received over land from Lord Cornwallis, in consequence of which a Council was held, at the breaking up of which orders were sent to Lord Hood, at Portsmouth, not to pay off any of the ships under his Lordship's command. Similar orders were likewise dispatched from the Lords of the admiralty to the commanders at Plymouth and Chatham.

"Accounts both from Paris and the Hague mention a bloody engagement, in which 4000 Russians, having been artfully surrounded by 30,000 Tartars, were massacred. No date, however, is affixed to the event, though it is confidently said that the devoted Russians were under the command of General Potemkin, a relation of the celebrated prince of that name.

The unanimous adoption of the proposed Federal Government by the State of Georgia, whose Constitution like that of Pennsylvania, vests the legislative power in a single House, is a proof that another body of men, besides the majority of the Pennsylvania Convention, think, under the same kind of government, that the Federal Constitution should be adopted. Georgia is a very rising state, possessing an extensive territory, and is a great acquisition to the new Confederacy. Live oak, red-cedar, tobacco of an excellent quality, rice, indigo, furs, peltry, hides, hemp, cotton and silk, are her most valuable productions: An inestimable treasure, whether we consider them with regard to commerce, navigation, manufactures, or domestic consumption.

SAVANNAH, Jan. 17.

The Hon. House of Assembly have elected Gen. James Jackson, Governour of this State for the present year.

On the evening of Wednesday the 6th instant, two men, named Rogers and Queeling, and a lad named Bennett, were killed and scalped by a party of 13 or 14 Indians, in Midway settlement, about 12 miles on the other side of the great Ogechee ferry; the horses on which the two men rode were also shot dead, and two negro boys are missing, supposed to be carried off by the savages.

The ship Planter, Capt. Grieve, arrived in this river on Tuesday last after a passage of 14 weeks from London, and nine from Torbay.

Extract of a letter from an American gentleman in London dated Nov. 14.

"The Duke of Rutland is dead, and I fear that Lord Temple will go over again Lord Lieutenant of Ireland in his room: I say I fear it, because his Lordship is known to be (and upon principles the most liberal) a real friend to the lasting welfare and happiness of America; and therefore I wish him to continue with his kinsman, Mr. Pitt, in the Cabinet Councils of their sovereign at St. James's. When his Lordship was formerly Vice-Roy of Ireland, he was almost idolized by the people of that kingdom; for, in addition to his unrivalled abilities as a Statesman, his vast independent fortune rendered him above the little political manoeuvres which noblemen of distressed fortunes are often necessitated to practise in their public characters."

MEDICAL QUESTIONS.

I.

WHAT advantage has the practice of Physick derived from the numerous and striking discoveries in anatomy, so much celebrated in the last and present centuries?

II.

How comes it that opium so seldom affects those animal spirits that are required for respiration, and the motion of the heart, while it suspends or benumbs the others that communicate with organs of the external senses?

TRYO MEDICUS.

Newport, Jan. 14.

New-Haven, Feb. 14.

The amendments proposed to the Massachusetts Convention by Governor Hancock, were, without material alteration, annexed to their ratification of the constitution.

On Monday last at 5 o'clock, P. M. arrived in this city authentic intelligence of the ratification of the Constitution by the convention of Massachusetts. ——On this pleasing and important event the bells were rung and a salute of 13 rounds was fired, followed by three huzzas from a large concourse of people who had assembled on the occasion and testified their hearty approbation of the conduct of their good old friend and neighbour, who is so nearly allied to Connecticut in good sense and sound republican principles. ——It was a pleasing circumstance that the hon. Rufus King Esq. arrived here on his way from Boston to New-York, while the salute was firing, and was a witness to the joy excited among us by the conduct of his native state.

The state convention of New York is to meet at Poughkeepsie, on the 17th of June.

An unhappy and perhaps unparalleled accident happened lately in Paris:—A child about five years of age hanged his brother, who was not quite two years old. On his being reprehended he answered coolly—"I did not hurt him; my brother did not cry; I only did what I saw Punch do two or three times." He had been often to see a Puppet-show.

It appears more than probable that before the end of March nine states will have adopted the Federal Constitution.

DIED on Monday last, aged 14, Miss SALLY PIERPONT, daughter of Mr. JOHN PIERPONT, of this city.